TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

THE PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. The steamship Philadelphia brings Havana dates of the 9th itst. and San Francisco advices of the

20th ult. The yellow fever was increasing at Havana The San Francisco markets were active.

The Settlers' Convention had nominated the Hon. Edward Stanley (the Republican candidate) for Gov-

error, and a mixed ticket. In Washington Territory, Stevens, Democrat, had been elected to Congress by a large majority.

By the arrival of the South American mail steamer

at Panama, we have later intelligence from Peru and Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister at Lima, had

been murdered by six Paruvians. Different causes (political and woman) are assigned. Castilla, who was absent at the seat of war, had

been sent for to return to Lima. Vivarco was still at Arequipa. The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the

expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those nected with it of course will be punished by death. A Grand Congress of the Spanish States was soon to be held at San José. Arrived at San Francisco, ship Ellen Foster, from

Beston.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST. CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept, 14, 1857. We have Havara and Key West dates of the 9th

Yellow fever broke out at Key West on the 8th insiand there were fifteen cases in all. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Dr. Maxwell of the Marine Hospital, is the only death reported. THE ONTARIO BANK.

Utica, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

The Supreme Court has appointed Edmund A.
Wetmore Receiver of the Ontario Bank of this city. FAILURE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

New-Orleans, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The paper of a commission house in this city, chiefly engaged in the cotton and sugar trade, went to protest yesterday and to-day. The house has been established for several years, and has connections in other parts of the South and in Europe.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelp via Bulletin.

Atlantic City, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

A young man named John Horner was instantly killed, on Saturday evening last, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, while attempting to jump on the

NEW-HAVEN ELECTION-YALE COLLEGE. NEW-HAVEN ELECTION—TALE COLLECTION—
NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.
A spirited town election came off here to-day for the choice of Assessors and Board of Relief. The opposition elected their ticket by about 100 majority.
Yale College term commences on Wednesday. The new class will probably be unusually large.

FAILURE OF WARD & NASH. LOUISVILLE Ky, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

Messrs, Ward & Nash, tobacco dealers, of this city,

STEAMERS COLUMBIA AND SOUTHERNER. CHARLESTON Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

The steamer Columbia, from New-York, arrived here at 3 c clock this afternoon. She experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras, and had her paddle boxes carried away, but otherwise she was little damaged. Capt. Berry reports that the Southerner was fit miles astern of him on Thursday, and that the gale lasted twenty hours.

AMERICUS ENGINE CO. No. 6. AMERICUS ENGINE CO. No. 6.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 24, 1857.

Americus Engine Co. No. 6 of New-York arrived in this city this afternoon from Portland, and were received by the America Company of Roxbury, whose guests they are. They attracted no little attention and admiration by their fine appearance.

SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

Arnold Cook, of Bellivgham, Mass., committed suicide on Suaday morning, by strangulation with a

LOSS OF THE BARK JOHN BIRD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Morday, Sept. 14, 1857.

The bark John Bird, from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime, took fire in her cargo yesterday and was scuttled and suok.

Advices from Balize state that there is only sixteen feet of water on the bar, and that the works for deepening the channels are proving detrimental rather than

DEPARTURE OF THE GENERAL WILLIAMS. PORTLAND, Monday, S.pt. 11, 1857.
The steamship General Williams, sailed for Liverpool, via St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday evening.

THE SCOTT LEGION. THE SCOTT LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

The Scott Legion, with the Berks Band, accompanied by General Patterson and ex-Governor Geary, started from here at 10 o'clock for New-York.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SENECA COUNTY-H. B. Stanton of Seneca Falls and D. D. Scott of Ovid.

ORLEANS COUNTY-G. W. Bedell of Albion and David Jones of Kendall. of Kendall.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—The Hon T. R. Horton of Glen and
Abraham Hees, esq., of Palatine. Jonas B. Read of Amsterdam and David H. Hackney, alternates.

TERRORISM IN GEORGIA.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I take advantage of the first quiet moment to-day to give you a hurried account of the shameful treatment received by myself and a friend, Mr. Alexander Robinson of Utica, N. Y., at the hands of the slave-drivers. We arrived by the down train from Macon at 10 o'clock p. m. of yesterday. Mr. R. and myself chanced to get into a controversy with the conductors and some passergers, and unguardedly expressed our opinions occasioned by the sight of a second car filled with negross, chained two and two. The gentlemen (?) became very much excited, calling us Abolitionists and threatening to eject us from the train, which was movthe stening to eject us from the train, which was moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Nothing but the interference of Mr. R. R. Cuyler or Caler, President of the road, who chanced to be aboard, saved us from the rage of these Southern gentlemen. Upon our arrival in Savannah, we were threatened with that favorite bugbear, held up to all Northerners, a coat of "tar and feathers." We have been compelled to keep our rooms most of the time since our arrival in the city. Such is the excitement against us that we do not hope for protection even from the officers of the not hope for protection even from the officers of the law, and God only knows how the affair will yet end. We write, hoping you will give this proper notice, and publish, if so disposed.

With T. H. Peters & Co., No. 176 Chestnut street, Philadelph.

I fully indorse the statement of my friend, Mr. F.

Stronse. ALEXANDER ROBINSON of Utics.
Pulaski House, Sarannah, Ga., Sept. 9, 1257-11 o'clock p. m (We do not recognize the signatures to the above, and it may be a hoax. If not, we would suggest that Northern men should either keep out of the South or keep their mouths shut while there. We say this, not at all to excuse, much less justify, the terrorism which is maintained at the South, but to indicate the wise and prudent course for Northern men. Slavery and Free Speech cannot coexist, and the South is wrong in maintaining

Slavery-net, particularly, in repressing discussion adverse to Slavery .- [Ed.

FROM THE PLAINS.

From Our Special Correspondent. FORT KEARNEY, N. T., Aug. 31, 1857.

I subjoin a list of the killed and wounded in Col. Sumper's Cheyenne fight. Of the latter all but one were recovered sufficiently to be removed by Lieut, Stuart, with an escort, to Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday;

Private Lynch, 1st Cavalry, Company A.

WOUNDED.

bleut. J. E. B. Stwart, 1st Cavalry, Company G.

Sergeant G. C. McCowen, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private Frank Fier, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private Frank Fiel, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private William Taylor, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private William Taylor, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private William Taylor, 1st Cavalry, Company B.

Private George Code, 1st Cavalry, Company G.

Cado, 3id of this wounder.

Cade died of his wounds. He was dismounted by a well aimed arrow, and then shot by his own pistol, which an Indian wrenched from his grasp. The weapon with which Lieut. Stuart was shot was an old Allen's revolver, bearing on its barrel 1837 as the year of its manufacture. All the privates but two were wounded by arrows.

The fact that a large proportion of the Indians were armed with rifles, and a great number with revolvers or with shot-gune, ought to warn the War Department against presents of such weapons to friendly tribes, from whose possession they come in course of time into the hands of enemies. The only excuse for such presents is annihilated before the fact-which is not generally known in the States, but of which I am assured on competent authority-that most Indians prefer the bow and arrow to the rifle for killing buffalo. The Department ought also to consider whether stringent measures are not demanded to prevent the sale of guns and ammunition to the Indians by traders. In my opinion, such sales ought to be treated as acts accessory to murder, especially in view of the present state of Indian affairs. Although the retreat of the Cheyennes southward to the region of the Camanches has cleared the road from much danger during this Autumn, it is apprehended by all efficers who have been long in service on the Plains, that a larger force than ever will be demanded next year to operate against them, when they will probably be joined in arms with the latter powerful tribe. This Cheyenne war may be considered to date from the Summer of 1855, when a difficulty occurred at this fort, of which Captain Wharton, of the 6th Infantry, was then the commanding efficer, between the garrison and a party of Cheyennes, in which several of the latter were shot. But they had begun their murders and depredations on whites previously to that time. If it continues, it may be signalized by the rise of another Chief who will rank with Philip of Mount Hope, Pontiac and Tecumseh.

Three prisoners were taken by Col. Sumner, one of whom is imprisoned here in the guard-house. He is a finely formed young brave, about twentyfive years old, with broad and prominent features, long black bair falling upon his shoulders, and blue eyes, which acquire an extraordinary expression from a disease of the pupil. He was clothed only with a blanket and a cloth about his loins. When he was led out for our inspection, be twisted sullenly the handcuffs which he were. But, notwith standing his noble attitude and figure, there was something gross and sensual in his appearance which left a disagreeable impression.

Companies A and H of the 6th infantry have arrived here to day under the command of Capt. Hendrickson. They have been employed since May as an escort to Lieut. Bryant of the Topographical Ergineers, under whose direction a road has been opened from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains. It is probable that all reenforcements sent next year to the army in Utah will pass over this road, as it is much shorter than the present route from Leavenworth, by way of Kearney and Laramie. They report that at Bridger's Pass the Mormons had made no preparations for opposing the march of troops into Utah, although it is there, if anywhere, that such resistance could be most effectual.

An express has arrived to-day with the news that Gen. Harney and Gov. Cumming will start from Fort Leavenworth for this post to-morrow. This early departure of the General helps to remove the doubt of the passage of the army beyond Fort Laramie this year.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ELLENVILLE, Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1857 A sad accident occurred here yesterday. Three young ladies, Sarah D. Otis, daughter of Dr. Abijah Otis, Harriet Hunt, daughter of S. A. Hunt, esq , of this village, and Anna Bartlett, daughter of Dudley Bartlett, esq , of Povghkeepsie, started in the morning for a day's excursion to Houk Falls, in the Lackawack, three miles north of here. Their failure to return at the appointed time is the afternoon occasioned no alarm, as it was supposed they had stopped to tea at the house of a friend. At 9 o'clock, however, the slam was given and search made, which resulted in the discovery of Miss Hunt's body in the water below the Falls. This was at 4 a. m. to day. At 8 o'clock the body of Miss Bartlett was recovered, and at 2 p. m. that of Miss Otis was found. It seems that they had incautiously ventured into the stream at the foot of the Falls to bathe, and were swept away by the under-current beyond their depth. The water there is full of rocks and eddies, which reader it danthere is full of rocks and coules, which reader it daa-gerous even for the strongest awimmer. The occur-rence has spread a deep gloom over our entire com-munity. The decessed were young ladies of great premise and much beloved by a large circle of rela-tives and friends. Mis Bartlett was here on a visit to Dr. Otis's family. She was a neice of the late Chas. Bartlett of Poughkeepsie.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE AT WASHINGTON-SPEECH OF GENERAL CASS.-The 43d anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore was celebrated with much spirit at Baltimore. At Washington City there was also a celebration. The Association of Veterans paraded, and, according to the report of The Boltimore Sun, marched to the Executive man-ion. but learning that President Buchanan was absent at his country residence, with a passing salute they marched on through the beautiful grounds to the War

Department.

Here they paid their respects to the Hon. John B-Floyd, Secretary of War, who responded to the introduction in a patriotic and happy style, and expressive of the gratification afforded him by the call. The Secretary of the Navy being formally apprised of the universal desire to make him a vieit, appeared on the west pertice of the Navy Department.

Mr. Toucey's speech, though brief, was exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with a degree of pathos which seemed to vibrate on every heart. By acclamation, the next call was to the venerable warrior and stateman, Geo. Cars. Department.

mation, the next call was to the venerable warrior and statesman, Gen. Care.

With a step almost as vigorous as twenty years ago, he met them on the sidewalk of Pennsylvania avenue, and extended to each and all a cordial welcome. He expressed his happiness at seeing so many surviving to witness the great prosperity of the country, and hoped they would still long be spared to behold its perpetuation. Pausing for a second, the veteral speaker continued:

"Gentlemen, this is the 12th of September. On the 10th of September, forty-three years are, then in com-

10th of September, forty-three years ago then ir command of the rorth-western army-I was sitting in my tent; a postman rode up with a letter to me. I broke the real. What do you think that letter contained? It approunced the glorious truth, which will forever be inscribed on the brightest pages of our country a bis-

from Oliver H. Perry.

"This news epread like lightning and sent a thrill throughout the whole army, such as it is impossible to conceive. Then came the gloricus news from Baltimore. This added to the general enthusiasm and patriotic ardor of the American force."

The epecch of the General produced deep feeling and was quickly responded to by three hearty cheers and Hail Columbia by the band.

ANSAS.

THE LATE STABBING APPAIR—WALKER AND THE FIRE-EATERS—ROBBING THE MAILS—A PROBABLE INVASION.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

CHARLES MATHEWS AT THE BROADWAY. A great deal of hearty interest preceded the first ap-pearance of this elegant and finished comedian. His many friends feared that the Broadway Theater was scarcely fitted to his style of acting or the class of pieces in which he performs. The result has scarcely fulfilled these predictions. The house was crowde and after witnessing the comedy and farce in which he made his debut, we left the theater amid a storm of enthusiasm. The comedy may be dismissed in a few words; it did not by its intrinsic merits give Mr. Mathews any aid, but was quite weak enough to exhibit the power with which he bore it through on his own shoulders. To enable the audience to appreciate his efforts more thoroughly, the performers afforded him no support whatever, but, with great artistic modesty, showed the audience that they were aware they were in the presence of a great actor, and knew their distance. In the second piece they maintained the same respectful deference. But the audience went to see Mr. Charles Mathews, and it is of him alone we desire to speak. Critically considered, his acting precents one great distirctive feature, which individual izes his style. Instead of facial pantomime, play of expression, and those means to which we are accus tomed, he substitutes expression of gesture and play of hmb. Gabriel Ravel and Espinosa combined would produce a broad specimen of such pantomime as Mr. Mathews refines with singular grace, and applies with marvelous aptitude. His movements are pleasures to the eye, quiet yet quick; as perfect as they appear unstudied. His articulation is singularly clear and erisp and in the rapidity of his utterance, it seems tracpoints of the dialogue so distinctly. Physically, then for a light and eccentric comedian he possesses more requisites than we have ever seen combined; but we cannot pronounce that the pieces selected for his cebut were not calculated to test the depth of his comic power. His performance of Mopus, the henpecked husband, in "Married for Money," was a c'ever sketch of character, somewhat too dilated with dislegue in the first and second acts; but in the third, when under the influence of wine, he asserts his dignity and assumes the man; the comedian intensified the pale colors used by the dramatist and gave eviderce of rich powers that we regretted were not more fully developed in the subject he illustrated.

We desire that Mr. Mathews should succeed so well that he may remain among us for a long time. In doing so, his acting will improve our quality. have seen plenty of good acting, we have rich, hemorous comedians in plenty, but he is the very artistic incarnation of elegance and refinement, so palpably exhibited yet mingled with so many popular elements that he will succeed in amusing the multitude while he conveys simultaneously a taste for a higher class of art than "stars" usually inculcate. Therefore he is thrice welcome to the American stage. Let our public determine whether he has come before his time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - The opera of Trovatore was given last evering. As the performance ended at near midnight, an extended notice of it is not possible. Madame Frezzolini acquitted herself with increased credit. In the last act she was eminently applauded and called before the curtain. Her exquisite Italian etyle was abundantly appreciated. Mile. Vestvali, save a tendency to overact, was a most elaborate Gipsy, and gave great pleasure to an admiring audi-The locum tenens tenor, Macaferri, was encored in his sole. He improves on acquaintance, and has some happy momente, and some that are unhappy. Greater equality of effort would make him a valuable artist. Gassier is a good baseo, and an effective singer in his part. The orchestra was particularly well led by Mr Anschutz. He can produce a soft orchestral effect, as well as a loud one. The audience overflowed in numbers and spirit.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- The piece de résistance Camille, with Miss Heron, Mr. Sothern and other members of the company, was played last night to an audience distinguished by the presence of the Penn svivania (Mexican) soldiers, having their war-wern and torn flags, and soldierly scars. They were the guests of their New-York brothers in arms. The braves seemed highly delighted.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS

The Board continued their sittings yesterday, at one cleck in the City Hall. Present: Commissioners Kerr, Haskett and Holmes. Licenses were granted to

the following persons:

Wm Ackerman &c. 228 Bleecker street, innkeeper.

Joseph Catilde, No. 20 Center street, innkeeper.

Wm. Dunn, No. 84 Delancey street innkeeper.

John R. Treatwell, Siath avenue and Fortleth street, inn.

Will Durn, No. 3 Delancey street, intakeper.

John R. Treadwell, Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, innkepper.

Thomas Durn, Nos. 3 and 5 Broad street, innkeeper.

Commissioner Houses remarked in reference to
Alexander Hoag who had lately been charged with
keeping a disorderly and disreputable house at the
corner of Grand and Mercer streets, and to whom a
license had been granted by the Board some time
back; that he called at Hoag a house before the license was made out with a special view to learn the
character of the house, and whether he was a proper
person to sell liquor. He understood at that time that
Hoag bad in a measure reformed and was trying to
live respectably. Under this conviction the Board
subsequently granted the license, but the grantee has
turned out to be a "bad egg."

Commissioner Kern inquired if the Board had not
the pewer to recall the license?

Commissioner Haskett thought not; but the
County Court could do it.

Commissioner Haskett stated that he had seen
Deputy Carpenter and asked him about Mrs. Paster
whose application for license to sell liquor at No. 5

Walker street was now before the Board. The Deputy

Walker street was now before the Board. The Deputy whose application for liceuse to sell liquor at No. 5. Walker street was now before the Board. The Deputy refused to inderse her, and he consequently moved that her petition be rejected, which was agreed to.4. The Beard then acjourned to this afternoon at the usual time and place.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Monday, Sept. 14'-Supervisor Steens, Chairman.

Bills ordered paid.—The bills for extending the books of the different wards were brought up seperately, and ordered paid. Total amount, \$1,496
A Bill Extraordinary.—A bill was present
Ald. Coulter, from Sineon Abraham, M. D., o A Bill Extraordinary.—A bill was presented by Aid. Coulter, from Sineon Abraham, M. D., of \$25. for making a poet mortem on the body of John Shey, at No. 243 Edzabath street, June 23, 1857.

for making a poet mortem on the body of John Shey, at No. 243 Elizabeth street, June 23, 1857.
Ald. Techen opposed this bill as outrageously large; \$5 was the standard price for such examination, and he hoped the Beard would not set a dangerous precedent by allowing \$25 in this case.

Ald. McSpedon contended that this was an extraordinary case, and that to encourage the right kind of surgeons the Board should allow a liberal price. He was sorry to see such a small feeling in the Board, as to not give the doctor his price.

Ald. Blust opposed the bill as larger than any other that had ever been presented in the Board for similar services; \$5 was the established price, and the best surgeous in the city had always been establed with the sum allowed.

Ald. Coulden spoke in favor of paying the bill.

The bill was finally lest for want of a constitutional vote. Afterward it was reconsidered and referred to a Committee.

Committee Bills Referred - Of Marrenner & Spencer, \$466 06 for painting and glazing to the Supreme Court Rooms Of Morgan Jones, for plumbing at Essex Market

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Some of our cotemporaries, apparently having noting else to fill their columns with, yesterday gave an cormous quantity of space to tedious details of what they seemed to regard as news from Utah. If they ead only read THE TRIBUNE with proper attention, they would have seen the real latest news from that Territory in our columns several days ago, forwarded by
our special Correspondent, now or his way across the
Placas, to the land of the Saints. Our carebbes they would have seen the real late, t news from that Tor-

AND THE FIRE-EATERS ROBBING THE MAILS-A PROBABLE INVASION.

Special Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

QUINDARO, Sept. 5, 1857.

LECOMPTON NEWS—BAYLEY'S CALE.

Mr. Bayley is not yet dead. He is lying in a very precarious condition. On Saturday Mr. Brockett, who stabbed Mr. Bayley, returned to Lecompton and was arrested. The propagat dists swore that he should not be tried, and that any man who dared to testify against him should be shot. He was brought before a Justice of the Peace. The tocsin was sounded. The fire-eaters assembled. The Free-State Democrats also convered. The conservative Pro-Slavery men met tco-Shannon, Brindle, Ely Moore, and Stephens of New York-and determined to act with their Free-State friends.

They gave notice to the fire-esters that if the trial was interfered with they would aid to put down the insurgents. They all met at the justice's office. A man gents. They all met a: the justice's office. A man was called to testify. The prepagandists drew their revolvers. The other party followed suit. One of them handed a revolver to the witness; and, thus armed—the pistol cocked—he proceeded to give his evidence! Isn't this a great country! The justice was a man of weak nerves, and fainted. The trial was pestponed till Monday.

THE CONVENTION AND WALKER.

On Monday the Pro Slavery Convention and the convention and the convention and the convention and the convention are convention.

THE CONVENTION AND WALKER.

On Monday the Pro Slavery Convention assembles.
The delegates from Fort Scott and other sections have already taken quarters at Lecompton. They are uitra Pro-Slavery men, and declare their determination to refuse to submit the Constitution to the people. It is said that they denounce Walker in the bitterest

We have news here-from Walker direct-that he

We have news here—from Walker direct—that he feels himself in as great a danger of assassination as Gen. Late himself. It is understood that he desires an interview with Lane. I saw the General this morning. He says he would have no objection to have a talk with Walker. It is probable that these celebrities will meet before long.

We do not put too much confidence in the statement of Walker's friends that the ultra Pro-Slavery men are heatile to him. We know that Mr. Walker will I'e when policy requires it, and he may be desirous of getting up a feeling of sympathy in the Free-State ranke. He cannot do it until his acts prove his sincerity. One thing is certain. When at Lecompton be keeps himself very close. He has his meals in his private room. He never goes out unattended or after cark. He is in camp near Lawrence to-day. ark. He is in camp near Lawrence to-day.

AN ABOLITIONIST ELECTED.

An ABOLITIONIST ELECTED.

There is an ultra Abolitionist—I don't mean Free-Soiler or Republican—elected to the Constitutional Convention. He refused to acquiesce in the policy of the Free-State party, which ignored the election for delegates, and was chosen from Potawatmic County by the bolters. He says that he intends to declare himself an Abolitionist and to take the most radical grounds against the propagandists. He may succeed in making political capital, but will certainly fail in deing any good. He has no power to back him. He represents no party. The Free-State men do not regard him as a member of their party.

THE LEADERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The ultra men are led by Mr. Calhoun, Surveyor General, who originated—or gets the credit of originating—the policy of the propagandists. Perhaps he receives his instructions from Douglas, of whom he is regarded as the representative. There is every reason

receives his instructions from Douglas, or whom he is regarded as the representative. There is every reason to believe that he does. Gen. McLean expounds the policy to "the boys," who, in turn, carry it out. Judge Elmore is the leader of the Pro-Slavery Con-servatives. Both Caiboun and he are delegates to the Convertion. They will test their strength on the first day. They will be rivals for the President's chair. It is probable that Calboun will be successful. If he succeeds, it is thought the Constitution will not submitted.

PUBLIC FEELING AT LECOMPTON. PUBLIC FEELING AT LECOMPTON.

The Free-State men in Lecompton, at present, are very much excited and exasperated. The attempt to hill Bayley, and a less successful attempt at the same time to kill Mr. Wincoop, a conservative Pro-Slavery nan, has united both classes in a common feeling of recentment against the fire-eaters. Lecompton, next week, will be a dangerous place for citizens of faint hearts. The first attempt on the part of the fire-eaters to attack a Free-State man will be the signal for a general uprising. Lawrence will not permit Locompton to to kill her citizens. The Lecompton Free-State Democrats and conservative Pro-Slavery men, as I have already mentioned, are actuated by a similar determination. Expect music.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

termitation. Expect music.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

The Border Reflians are at their old game. When your correspondents used to charge the Miss ouri Postmasters with stealing their letters, the newspapers in that interest denounced their statements as abolition lies. When Gov. Geery indereed their charges, and accused the Postmaster on his own account, they began to waver in their derials, but soon recovered their harschood of assention and blackguarded him as they abused your reporters. I learn that a mail bag was found ripped open in the Missouri river near Kanes. City. Same letters found in it, opened, bear the post-mark of Lawrence, July 11. Thus, one days mail must have been destroyed. In all probability, several thousand dollars were stelen. The mail from Lawrence is always a large one. The Government should send out special agents along this route—Lord. ould send out special agents along this re I had forgotten, our Government is controlled by the

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has the largest circulation in Katess Territory. The Missouri Democraticans Best. The influence of both journals is felt in every part of Katess, and affects our Territorial politics. Gov. Walker's Lawrence organ piteonsly laments over this fact. It can't be helped, "Gusty Windy." Kau as politics, as Jim Lane says and Gov. Walker has acknowledged, is "a game of brains." Hence our isothermal organ's uppopularity and want of power. DOWEY.

INVASION FROM MISSOURI. A local journal says that the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been traveling through the border counties of Missouri, and ust returned from a trip of considerable length in that firection, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him that prepara-tions were again making in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with a view of participating in our Terri-torial elections. If they come over again, arrangements have been made to accommodate them. torial elections. If they come over again, arrangements have been made to accommodate them permanently. A formidable military order has been organized for that purpose. It is call d the "Kansas Volunteers for the "Protection of the Ballot box." Gen. Lane, of course, is the presiding genius. His staff consiss of Messrs. Whitman, Phillips, Conway, and Redpath; who each have affices in Lawrence, and are daily engaged with him in perfecting the organization. Fifteen or twenty thousand men will be enrolled before the election. Companies have been organized and are drilling in every county in the Territory. During the peace, the next prepared for way. Arms and ammunition were every county in the Territory. During the peace, the party prepared for war. Arms and ammunition were quietly introduced, and a ferm idable army can now be equipped. The campaign of last Summer taught them the accessity of being prepared in every respect—both as respects money, arms, ammunition and drill—for a renewal of bestlitties. They are prepared. It is to be bepen that the services of the Vounteers will never be needed. If the nullifiers will stay at home, they will not be called out. But if the border banditti come over again, they will be met by exasperated, well equipped and organized enemies before they can accomplish the nefamous object of their visit.

JACOBIUS.

LATEST ITEMS. LAWRENCE, Sept. 7, 1857. WILL THE PROPAGANDISTS CONQUER?

Gen. McLean was in Lawrence yesterday. He talked confidently of the success of the Pro-Slavery party at the October election. He was asked if as attempt would be made to collect the tax? He said that Gov. Walker had no authority whatever to say that a tax should not be collected. That the only man authorized to interpret that law was Attorney-General Weir, whose opinion would be final, and would be published in a few days. Mr. Weir, the Attorney General, is one of the most ultra propogand-lets in Kansas. He will decide, of course that the ists in Kansas. He will decide, of course that the payment of a tax is an essential qualification for the right of suffrage. Gen. McLean said that a tax would be collected. He said: "We have been fighting two "years to make you acknowledge our laws, and now "trat you have done it, by going into the election, by "G—d we'll put them to you. If you can win in October ander them, you will deserve to succeed; but "I tell you it will be a difficult job. We expect to "sweep the board," or words to that effect. Turning to a gentleman who had opposed the participation in the Cetober election, he said: "You'll be or the top of the heap after the election. You'll have a right to crew. Your position will be

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LATEST NEWS.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1857.

The express leaves in at hour, and I have but few moments to write. I will, therefore, hastily condense what might well fill several pages. The state bing affray at Lecompton has developed some new shades in the "National" element of that place worth referring to. The facts were these: A Mr. Bailey, who is a Conservative or National Free-State man, was walking along the street in company with a friend of his, who is clerk under Mr. Brindle, in the Land Office, and in passing a grog-shop Mr. Bailey saw another friend of his standing in a crowd of noisy rowdies about the bar, and, fearing that he was getting into bad company, as he was then partially intexcated, Bailey entered and invited his friend to leave. At this the crowd came up around him, threatening him as an Abolitionist, and, as he backed out of the door to avoid them, they continued to follow him up, and, when out a short distance in the street, they stabled him in several places, both from before and stabled him is everal piaces, only from the behind, shewing that more than one were engaged in it; and as this other friend, the clerk, attempted to defend him, he, too, received a blow from a knife, cutting his clothes upon his side a long distance, and slightly marking his skin. Bailey is yet alive, but his slightly marking his skin. Railey is yet alive, but his wounds are regarded as very dangerous, if not fatal. The man who gave him the principal blow was Mr. Brockett, one of the ultra Southern Calhoun Administration men. No provocation was offered, and no justification is made. None can be presumed, only that Mr. Bailey was a Free State man.

In Lecompton, where the atmosphere is thoroughly impregnated with all the virtues, at least, of the Administration, under the very eyes of the whole band of efficials, for a long time no effort was made to arrest the assassins, and Brockett stood in the front door of an effice near by, manifesting no concern what-

rest the assassins, and Brockett stood in the front door of an office near by, manifesting no concern whatever, while Mr. Bailey was carried by, weltering in his blood, to some welcome couch, to suffer and probably die. Some time afterward, Gen. McLean, or of the land chiefs here, by Buchanan's appointment, was seen taking Brockett across the river toward Leavetworth. When a little sit was made by the Free-State men—and the "Nationals" all claim to be such now—they could not find Brockett. The rumor came that he had gone to Leavetworth, and they accordingly went to the office of Judge Cato for a warrant, and behold! he had fled also. Walker refused to aid either party. By this time the plot was apparent. The party of Calhoun, McLean, Cato, Woodson & Co, were in a conspiracy to protect the murderer. How natural for murderers to protect their own kin!

own kin!

Mr. Brindle and Mr. Moore of the Land-Office, and other "Nationals," became very indignant at this wanton disregard of all civil and just rules on the part of the fire-eating efficials, and declared arrests should be made, and two other men in Brockett's garg were arrested. Then all the combustibles in Lecemeton seemed ignited, and no town in Kansas ever apton seemed ignited, and no town in Kansas ever greater excitement. The Calhoun party swore saw greater excitement. The Calhoun party swore that the first man who appeared in Court to testify against the accused should be shot down on the spot. Brindle and his friends swore just as piously that the witnesses should be protected at all hazards. The result was, both parties commenced immediate preparatiors for a big fight. The friends of each party were railied through the night and drilled for the siege.

Saturday morning came, and all hands expected a bloody time upon the organization of the Court. At the hour the roll beat, the Democratic watchword of the patin was heard in the street, and all the minions

the hour the roll beat. the Democratic watchword of the nation was heard in the street, and all the minious of grogdom and slavedom and white-housedom were there to prevent the execution of justice upon a band of assassins. Ely Moore and others of the opposite wirg rushed into the crowd, and proclaimed that if they even crooked their first finger to molest a witress in that Court, it would be the death of every devil of them. Well, the Court assembled. Onlooking around, it was evident the red coats were in the minority. The first witness was called, and he came forward bolely—holding a revolver in his hand as he stepped upon the stand to testify. What a spectacle for this law-richen sge! He did testify, and not a dog moved his tongue. The result of the trial I have not yet learned. Brockett is still at large. Walker is Lon-committal, and it is said he takes his meals in his private room.

Many men who have always acted with the Pro-Slavery party here so far, and were here to witness.

his private room.

Many men who have always acted with the Pro-Slavery party here so far, and were here to witness this horrible scene, now declare themselves no longer National Democrats, but say they will go for order and Free Kansas first—then let side issues come afterward. A toted Pro-Slavery man of Osawatamie was there, and exclaimed, wringing his hands, "My God! "shell we stand this? Have our men butchered before "our eyes in cold blood, without redress!" O. C. Brown, of the same place, was standing by, and replied, "Never! But you must see by this event just "what infamous and inhuman outrages we have been struggling with for the last two years." The Pro-Slavery man saw the point, and acknowledged himselfready to cooperate with us in future. I believe this to be the fact to-day. These seceders, together with other Free-State mer, have swors that as sure as the revalists commit another murder or attempt to, upon a man of any party, just so sure they will follow the bandits till the last life is forfeited in Kansas, if it takes every official "James B. Platform" has sent here. Of course, Brindle & Co. are understood as safe from this category, but Walker might have to define his position before the same could be said of him. What have these salaried creatures to fear from such a crusade upon human rights! They know that they are safe while they show their fea'ty to the South, even if it calls them to wade through seas of blood. No hand is so polluted that they will not cringe and lick it, to wed themelyes the more immutably to the blessed institution. They know that thus far to game played upon these principles failed to win.

tably to the blessed institution. They know that thus far ro game played upon these principles failed to win.

Lecompte has been upon the stard for holding his nese upon the grindstone too long, but he is, notwithstanding this, a Judge in Kansas to-day. So is Cate, and would be, if he should out-Herod Herod in the increase of his indicial center. No this not in the newer and would be, if he should out-rierou friend in the in-famy of his judicial career. No, its not in the power of mortal man, I fear, to do a thing so infamons in the category of crimes in Kaneas, but that the powers that be would honer him for it, provided it had a ten-dercy, as it raturally would have, to subserve the case of the Grard Mogul of the South. Walker is too vain or too blind to see that it is better to be removed for deing his honest duty, as an intelligent statesman, than to be retained for tyrannizing over the people, or tickling them with isothermal straws. I wish to state inckling them with isothermal straws. I wish to state sympathetically, also, that if the public should know that one or more of the proselytes of Douglas were in the arens, and tripping at Waiker from every wayside, it might be less difficult to understand why he stumbles so often. RANDOLPH.

ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH CITY. LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 7.

I drop you a few lines about this Territory. On this day was held the election for city officers in Leavenworth. The city authorities had caused all the doggeries to be closed, so the election passed off very quietly. The fire-eaters had no bad whicky to keep up their courage, so there was no fighting. The Free State party reëlected their Mayer and Councilmen by 200 or 270 majority, and it might have been much larger, as there was no systematic attempt to get the Free-State voters out.

larger, as there was no systematic attempt to get the Free-State voters out.

I have been in Leavenworth, Quindaro, Doniphan, Geary City, Lawrence, Tecumreh and Topeka, and I think I know the sentiments of the Free-State people here who constitute seven-eighths, if not nine-tenths, of the population, and I believe that if the bogus laws cracted by the Border Ruffians are enforced, you may well look out for war. The Free-State party are fully resolved to vote in October, if permitted, but to pay a tax levied by ruffians from another State is what they will never submitte.

J. D. S.

THE BORDER COUNTIES IN MOTION. Correspondence of The Chicago Press. LAWRENCE, Sept. 5, 1857.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through the border counties of Missouri, states that nothing is talked of there save the proposed invasion of Kansas the coming October. The Blue Lodges are being reorganized, and everything gives evidence that extensive preparations are being made to control the election in Kansas. On the other hand, the military organization, formed by the Free-State men for the protection of the ballot-box, is rapidly being completed. Affairs in the Territery are evidently tending toward a terrible crisis, and the October election may witness its denouccent.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Sept. 8, 1857.

The election for Mayor and Councilmen of this place took place yesterday, and the result was a glorious griumph of the Free State ticket. Henry J. Adams was reelected Mayor by a majority of 298 over Dr. P. Dyer, the National Democratic candidate.

The Countimen of the First Ward as follows, S. N. Latta, George Keller, John Heiss and Jacob Strobel, received 198 majority over their opponents, and the five Councilmen in the Second Ward received a majority of 43. There was no trouble cr disturbance throughout the city during the whole day, as by a recent ordinance the whisky shops were closed. The Free-State Convention for the nomination of candidates for county effices, was keid at Delayan og Saturd sy last,

and the following nominees are presented

For County or Probate Judge—John J. Moore. For Clerk and County Commissioner—Scott Anthony. For Delegates to the Council—H. Miles Moore, Dr. Noif, Joh

The names of the candidates to the Lower House have not been made known as yet. Our people are

There was quite an active and exciting struggle in

There was quite an active and exciting struggle in the meeting for nominating and electing delegates to attend the Convention, between the mederates and the ultras of the Free-State party. The lattar were beaten. Perhaps it would be well to asplain.

The mederates are those of the Free-State party which are not in favor of repealing in bulk all the laws which were passed by the so-called Pro-Slavery Legislature. The ultras, on the other hand, wast the cutire body of Kansas statutes struck out of existence by one simple repealing resolution, provided a majority of Free State men should be elected in October. No substitute whatever was proposed by the ultras in case the begus laws were repealed, except to reduce the Topeka Constitution and then adjourn. This course, so entirely without justification, was very distasteful to the moderates, and they determined to put down such revolutionary doctrices, and have succeeded so far in carrying their point.

There is no cause for alarm that the election to come off in October will not be as thorough and complete a defeat for the National Democratic Pro-Slavery party as the most hearty hater of that party could desire—tax or no tax.

Our murder excitement of the past week has settled

as the most hearty hater of that party could desire—
tax or ro tax.

Our murder excitement of the past week has settled
down, and the people of the city having left the whole
matter in the hands of the Vigilance Committee, they
quietly placed the suspected criminals in the charge of
the Sheriff of the county. The case is being investigeted before a Justice of the Peace, where an examination is progressing. The men who were foremost
in inciting the meb to acts of violence against the alleged murderers are discovered to have almost as bad
characters as those whem they wished to hang.

The citizens will not stop now until our city is
purged and relieved of those scamps who prowi in our
midst to plunder, tob and murder. About one hundred
of this class have been notified to "move on" or they
will be helped in a manner anything but pleacant.

TRUTH.

We publish below extracts from a letter we have just received from Kansas. It will probably be the last we shall publish before we receive the news of the destiny of Kansas, so far as Slavery and the South is concerned. The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met, we believe, last Monday. In a fortright all will be known. So far as our advices from Kansas go, there can be little doubt about the result.

Kansas will go to congress for admission as a Slave

State. But there can also be little doubt that Gov.

Kansas will go to congress for admission as a Slave State. But there can also be little doubt that Gov. Wa'ker is using all the power be possesses, moral, political and official, to defeat this policy. He may succeed, but we think rot. [Charleston Mercury. "PALMETTO, Aug. 24, 1857.

"I have just returned home, after a thorough visit through the Territory. As to the relative strength of parties in the Convention, in regard to the slave question, however, I have exchanged sentiments with mora than a working majority of the delegates. They are ultra friends of the institution, without reference to party, whether national or otherwise. Perhaps a peculiar feature is the fact that there are at least twenty-five old-line Whigs who are among our truest friends, and most devoted to our cause. They deserve at our hands our warmest consideration, for they will not sacrifice their Southern feelings to party considerations, although voting with us of the Democratic party. I know of but one avowed delegate in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and he is of the most conservative order. Outside of the Convertion, as to the relative strength of the two parties in our midst, I answer, excluding the Abelitionists and Black Republicans, who are outness and have an organization of their own, we are largely in the majority of the balance. "The true and only fundamental cause assigned by some new, meetly politicians, why Kansas should be a Free State, upon a platform which I previously sent, is to be found in the gueat and stremous efforts which are being nade to secure the cooperation of that portion of the Nationals from Free States in all Territorial matters in which the Abolitionists and Black Republicans may appear as a party. We may go far in a

tion of the Nationals from Free States in all Peritorial matters in which the Abolitionists and Black Republicans may appear as a party. We may go far in a mere matter of partisan organization to effect this purpose, but when we come to the making of the Constitution, our dearest birthrights are involved, and it is expecting too much of us. Therefore, we are unfliachingly opposed to using the Convention for party purposes. I have no hesitation in saying, that an overwhelming majority of the Convention about to assemble, are in favor of a positive slave clause, and no reference, unless some new scheme can be sprung different from any new known. Some delegates are instructed to refor back the Constitution to the registered votets. This most of us deem unadvisable, and I think it will not be persisted in. After a formal introduction, there men will fall back upon no ratification. But one delegate I know of is instructed to act upon Walker's reference. There is no use to disguise the fact that he instrumentalities placed in his hands by the Administration to accomplish its purpose, have, to a certain extent, met with success; and some of our heretofore most reliable men are affected, and the fear of public odium is all that suppresses an open avowal. Whitfield, who retired from Corgress with a fat office, advocates here the matters in which the Abolitionists and Black are affected, and the fear of public odum is all that suppresses an open avowal. Whitfield, who retired from Corpress with a fat office, advocates here the policy of the Administration. Yet, it gives me much satisfaction to assure you that our cause is stronger just now than it has been since Walker's crusade against us—thanks to the manly, defant course of the Southern press. If we have any moral cowards in the Convention, the support of the South will, I believe, endow them with sufficient courage to act boldly."

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Kirgs County Republican General Committee was held last evening, WM. A. FRITZ, esq., in the chair, and S. Alpheus Smith, Secretary. The mirules of the last meeting were read and ap-The following were the places designated for hold-

irg the polls for the primary election, to be held on the evening of the 17th inst. :

evening of the 17th inct.:

First Ward-No. 22 Hicks street.
Second Ward-Corner of Main and Water streets.
Third Ward-Corner of Orange and Politon streets.
Fourth Ward-Washi gton Hall, Adams street.
Sixth Ward-Court near Degraw street.
Seventh Ward-Gorner of Clesson and Putnam svennes.
Fighth Ward-Eighteenth street and Third svenne.
Ninth Ward-Highter's Hotel.
Truth Ward-Holder's Hotel.
Truth Ward-Holder's Hotel.
Truth Ward-Golombian Hall, Grand street.
Thirteenth Ward-Colombian Hall, Grand street.
Fourteenth Ward-Colombian Hall, Grand street.
Sixteenth Ward-Colombian Hall, Franklin street.
Sixteenth Ward-Washington Hall, Franklin street
Mr. Pert, from the Executive Committee, reported in favor of holding the primary meetings on Thursday, the 17th, between the bours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, and that five delegates be elected from each ward.

that five delegates be elected from each ward.

The Convention for the Ist Assembly District was creered to be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock,

at Doxy's, Flatiands.
The Hd Assembly District to meet at Mrs. Prest's, otalemon street, at 8 p. m., Saturday.

The IIId Assembly District to meet at same place,

same time.
The IVth Assembly District at corner of Fulton and Orange streets, same time.

The Vth District at Fulton avenue, near Adelphi

street, same time.
The Vith District at the Odeon, at the same time. The VIth District at the Odeon, at the same these.
The VIth District at Union Hall, in Ewen street.
It was resolved that the respective Assembly Conventions be authorized to select one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet in Judiciary Conceach Assembly District,

Some discussion ensued, when it was proposed to bold another primary meeting for the purpose of se-lecting these delegates. The motion was then put and carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Joseph Reeves moved that two lines of Mr. Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman be quoted and printed on all bills and posters from now to the election, where he states "that Slavery does exist and "has existed in Kansas under the Constitution of the "United States." The motion was greeted with applause and adopted unanimously.

Some discussion ensued upon the number of papers to be employed to publish the call of the primary meetings and the curventions, when it was proposed to publish in The N. Y. Tanusse and The N. Y. Times, also The Brooklyn Times. A motion to that effect was carried.

also The Brooklyn Times.

Was carried.

The committee on the procuring a Republican organ
in Brooklyn reported progress, and Mr. Humphrsy
was appointed to that committee.

The General Committee then adjourned.

The Fort Smelling Swindle.—The Minnesota correspondent of The Boston Traveler says the persons occerned in the purchase of the Fort Smelling Reservation have divided the property into twenty-five shares, one of which was lately offered to a friend of said correspondent for \$16,000, which is equal to \$400,000 for the whole tract of land sold by the Government agents to Franklin Steele, the old Fort sutler, for \$90,000! the Fort and buildings were not included in the \$16,000 offer.

Schrift of Firess.—There has been a very grain-

SCARCITY OF FIRES .- There has been a very gradfring charge in respect to the frequency of fires in the city. During the present month, which has almost helf expired, the entire loss by fires throughout the correlidated city will scarcely reach \$600. This is a very happy charge from the almost nightly conflagrations with his present but a short time since.

[Pailed-lphia Balletin, Sept. 14.